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of the Marble Plan). For these matters the specialist will go to the works and articles mentioned in the notes. The more general reader, however, will find sufficient illustrative material in the second edition of Durm's *Baukunst der Römer*; if he uses in addition Hülsen's *The Roman Forum* he will have within his reach a fairly adequate amount of information concerning Roman topography and monuments, in the present state of our knowledge. These works could be purchased for about \$20.00.

Owing to the unfinished state in which Jordan's papers were left at his death, Professor Hülsen found himself obliged practically to begin the work afresh; he alone is responsible for the present volume. For the manner in which he has discharged an exceedingly laborious as well as important task, there can be nothing but words of commendation. To discuss matters of detail would be out of place in the present review; it is rather to the general features of the book that I wish to call attention.

In the nature of the case, there is comparatively little that is actually new in the volume. Much of it sums up work published by Professor Hülsen himself during the past twenty years; but the book enables one better than before to appreciate the significance of the additions to the material, and of the numerous isolated publications of the past decades. In particular, the tens of thousands of Roman inscriptions in the *Corpus* have been made to yield up their topographical information, and the results of the recent rearrangement of the Marble Plan have been utilized. Of special interest are the observations that the seating capacity of the Circus Maximus, by exact calculation, was about 70,000-80,000 in the time of Augustus and twice as great in the time of Constantine [pp. 132-138; the traditional figures, as in the case of the Flavian Amphitheater (pp. 297 f.), arose from a misinterpretation of the *Regionary Catalogues*], that the traditional identification of the vaults near the Theater of Balbus as the *Crypta Balbi* can hardly be correct, but that they belong more probably to the well-known *Porticus Minucia* (pp. 545-548), that the familiar columns on the *Piazza di Pietra* belong, not to a temple of *Nep-tune*, but probably to the temple of Hadrian erected

by Antoninus Pius (pp. 575, 608-610), and that the older restorations of the Mausoleum of Hadrian should be corrected, the highest part of the present structure being Hadrianic and not due to later rebuilding (p. 667).

In turning over the pages of this book, the reader is sometimes startled at the intimate way in which he is brought into touch with the life that pulsed in ancient Rome. It is not only a question of the great historical monuments, which stand as witnesses to dynasties and epochs—the *Ara Pacis Augustae*, the Flavian Amphitheater, the Arches of Titus and of Constantine—but we have to do also with the less well known yet hardly less instructive remains of the life of the common people. The book will be welcomed by those who feel that, important and absorbingly interesting in itself as is the study of the literature of the Romans, that study must be supplemented by an acquaintance with the more external and material sides of their life, not only if we are to form an adequate conception of their civilization as a whole, but if we are fully to appreciate the conditions under which their literature itself was produced. The present work, together with Nissen's *Italische Landeskunde*, Wissowa's *Religion und Kultus der Römer* and Dessau's *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*—to mention but a few of the handbooks that have appeared in recent years—will serve to familiarize us with the ordinary environment and the customary modes of thought and action of the average Roman, which go to make up the historical background on which stand forth the figures of Caesar and Cicero, Vergil and Tacitus.

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ALBERT W. VAN BUREN

NOTES

With the publication of the fifth volume, the text of Plato in the Oxford Classical Texts is complete. Professor J. Burnet has edited the whole of the work, a task that no one man has accomplished since Stallbaum, whose well-known text in one volume was published in Germany forty years ago. The final Oxford volume contains *Minos*, *Leges*, *Epinomis*, *Epistulae*, *Definitiones* and *Spuria*.

Lecturing at Oxford on recent discoveries at Oxyrhynchus, Dr. B. P. Grenfell stated that the finds of last winter were the greatest that had fallen to the lot of excavators in Egypt. On one day nine texts were discovered, several entirely new, including new odes of Pindar, parts of the lost tragedy of Euripides on Hypsipyle, parts of a new Greek historian, and of a commentary on the second book of Thucydides, the second half of the Symposium, and portions of two manuscripts of the Phaedrus of Plato, of the Panegyricus of Isocrates, and the speech of Demosthenes against Boeotus. The Pindar manuscript was of about 100 A. D., and was written on the back of a census, which fortunately assisted in the assembling of detached fragments. The identity of the poet was disclosed by coincidences in other Pindaric fragments. The find constitutes an addition to Greek literature of the first rank.—From *The Periodical* (published by Henry Froude).

Under the title *Apollo, An Illustrated Manual of Art throughout the Ages*, Charles Scribner's Sons brought out last summer a revised edition of the translation of S. Reinach's well-known work, *Apollo, Historie Generale des Artes Plastiques*. This new version has been revised throughout by the author. New illustrations have been added, and the bibliographies have been brought up to date. The book is well printed and the cuts in general come out in very satisfactory fashion.

PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. Harry L. Wilson, associate professor of Latin, at Johns Hopkins University, has returned from Rome, where he spent all of last year teaching in the American School of Classical Studies. He brought with him a large number of ancient bronzes and a lot of pottery bearing many queer inscriptions, together with other relics of ancient Rome, which he will present to the university museum. Professor Wilson was enabled to purchase these things by a subscription made by Mr. William H. Buckler, a trustee of Johns Hopkins, who is at present secretary of the American legation at Madrid.

In the collection is a bronze of particular interest to archaeologists. According to Professor Wilson, this relic bears an inscription which indicates the existence of a goddess in ancient times whose identity has heretofore escaped the researches of archaeologists. Professor Wilson is preparing a paper to be read before the American Archaeological Institute, which will meet in Chicago next December. In this he will discuss the newly discovered goddess.

Nearly all the relics date from the first century before Christ. One of the most interesting is a child's savings bank, a perfect example, of which, it is said, there is only one other so good in existence. Another is a miniature wine press, with the basal holes arranged in handsome patterns.—From the *Evening Post*.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. David H. Holmes will lecture before the Classical Club of the Normal College, on Friday, Nov. 1, at 4:15 P. M. The subject will be Juvenal.

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